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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/527,583	03/14/2005	Rolf Pinkos	12810-00036-US	7595
	7590 03/16/200 BOVE LODGE & HUT	EXAMINER		
P.O. BOX 2207	7	TOSCANO, ALICIA		
WILMINGTON, DE 19899-2207			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1712	
SHORTENED STATUTOR	Y PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE	
3 MO	NTHS	03/16/2007	PAPER	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
Office Action Summany	10/527,583	PINKOS ET AL.				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
	Alicia M. Toscano	1712				
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	pears on the cover sheet with the (correspondence address				
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPL WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING D - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.1 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailin earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION (36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be ting will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the country of the application to become ABANDONE	N. nely filed the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status						
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 25 J	anuary 2007.					
2a) This action is FINAL . 2b) ⊠ This						
·— · · ·	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.					
Disposition of Claims		•				
4) ⊠ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdra 5) □ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ⊠ Claim(s) 1,2,5-8,12,15,18 and 19 is/are rejecte 7) ⊠ Claim(s) 3,4,9,10,11,13,14,16,17,20 is/are obj 8) □ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	wn from consideration. ed. ected to.					
Application Papers						
9) The specification is objected to by the Examine	er.					
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.						
Applicant may not request that any objection to the	drawing(s) be held in abeyance. Se	e 37 CFR 1.85(a).				
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex		•				
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority document 2. Certified copies of the priority document 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority application from the International Burea * See the attached detailed Office action for a list	ts have been received. ts have been received in Applicat rity documents have been receiv u (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	ion No ed in this National Stage				
Attachment(s)						
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) Interview Summary	v (PTO-413)				
2) Notice of Preferences Cited (1 10-032) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date	Paper No(s)/Mail D 5) Notice of Informal I 6) Other:	ate				

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DETAILED ACTION

Priority

Receipt of English translation of Foreign Priority received overcoming rejections over Schlitter (US 2004/0220381). New grounds of rejection are set forth below.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

- 1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
- 2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
- 3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
- 4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.
- 1. Claims 1, 2, 5, 7, 12 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dostalek (US 5641857) in view of Mastenbroek (US 5138032).

Dostalek discloses the preparation of polytetrahydrofuran (PTHF) monoesters (abstract). The preparation comprises the use of THF, monocarboxylic acids, butanediol, water and low molecular weight PTHF (Column 6 Lines 23-39). The

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molecular weight of the resulting monoesters is 1000-3000 (Column 7 Line 1). Dostalek does not disclose the use of the monoester product as part of the startup reaction.

Mastenbroek discloses the polymerization of olefins. Said polymerization is started up with previously prepared linear alternating polymer (the desired product). Inclusion of the previously prepared polymer shortens the start up period of the reaction (abstract). The polymer may have the same composition and molecular weight as the polymer which is being produced (Column 5 Lines 27-30).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include in Dostalek use of the polymer product which is being prepared at the start up of the reaction, as taught by Mastenbroek, in order to decrease the overall polymerization time. Dostalek and Mastenbroek thusly meet all the limitations of Claim 1. The molecular weight is as set forth above, it is the Examiners position that even though the number average molecular weight is higher than the weight average molecular weight, the MW range of 1000-3000 discussed above would be encompass the Mn range of 650-4000 since the Mn would not be expected to be substantially greater than the MW, thus meeting the limitations of Claim 2.

The other monomers/polymers added to THF are classified as telogens. 0.04-17% of said telogens are used in the composition. It is the Examiners position that the said range meets the requirements of Claims 5, 7, 12 and 19 of the added carboxylic acid. Firstly, Claims 7 and 19 require no carboxylic acid, and are thusly rejected. For Claims 5 and 12 it is the Examiners position that since 0.04-17 wt% of telogens is added the amount of carboxylic anhydride would lie within this range.

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2. Claims 6, 15 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dostalek and Mastenbroek in view of Eller (US 6359108).

Dostalek and Mastenbroek include elements of the invention as discussed above. Dostalek includes the use of formic acid in his composition. Dostalek and Mastenbroek do not include the use of acetic anhydride.

Eller discloses methods for polymerizing THF. Said method may include either formic acid or acetic acid. Eller thusly teaches formic acid and acetic acid to be functionally equivalent.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include in Dostalek and Mastenbroek the use of acetic acid, as taught by Eller, since it is recognized as being functionally equivalent to formic acid.

3. Claim 8 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dostalek and Mastenbroek in view of Sigwart (US 5939590).

Dostalek and Mastenbroek include elements of the invention as discussed above. Dostalek and Mastenbroek do not disclose the use of an inert solvent in the polymerization of THF.

Sigwart discloses a process for polymerizing THF copolymers. Said process includes the addition of inert organic solvents such as hydrocarbons (Column 7 Lines 29-35). Sigwart teaches the addition of these solvents has advantageous effects in that the phase separation of catalyst and THF is better facilitated.

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It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include in Dostalek and Mastenbroek the use of an inert solvent, as taught by Sigwart, in order to optimize the separation of the catalyst residues from the PTHF.

Allowable Subject Matter

4. Claims 3, 4, 9-11, 13, 14, 16, 17 and 20 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Reason: A process of preparing the mono or diesters of PTHF with PTHF, the monoesters themselves, THF, a comonomer and a carboxylic acid comprising 20-80 wt% mono or diester product and/or 7-80 wt% THF is not suggested nor disclosed in the prior art of record. Closet prior art is Dostalek and Mastenbroek, as used above. US 6252039 is considered an equivalent of Dostalek.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Alicia M. Toscano whose telephone number is 571-272-2451. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Friday 8:30 AM to 5 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Randy Gulakowski can be reached on 571-272-1302. The fax phone

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number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

AMT

RANDY GUI

TECHNOLOGY CLASSED 1700